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Washington and the West. Being George Washington's Diary of Sept., 1784. Kept during his journey into the Ohio Basin in the interest of a commercial union between the Great Lakes and the Potomac River. And a commentary upon the same by Archer Butler Hulbert. 217 pp. Maps, ills., index. Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, 1911. \$1.20. 8½ x 6.

A transcription of Washington's Diary during a thirty-four day trip (Sept. 1 to Oct. 4, 1784) from Mount Vernon to Western Pennsylvania and back. The work of the author lies in an extensive commentary which gives the reader the historical setting and expounds the allusions in the original manuscript. Without touching upon the undoubted value of this book to the historian, two points in the book should be mentioned. The diary gives a good idea of the early traveling across the mountains and a few glimpses of the settlers along the way. In the second place, Washington studied carefully the conditions of the rivers and he constantly observed and noted the possibilities of transportation. This, as the author explains, "is a study of the possible course of a great transportation route from the Potomac to Lake Erie." At the end of the diary, Washington gives a summary of his investigations of a number of transportation routes and makes a plea for construction.

R. M. BROWN.

The Everglades and Other Essays Relating to Southern Florida.

By John Gifford. 2nd edition. 226 pp. Ills., index. Everglade Land Sales Co., Miami, Fla. 8 x 6.

A collection of thirty-one essays published during the last decade in various papers and magazines and here assembled for the public. One chapter compares the Everglades and the Landes of France; another the Everglades and the plains of the lower Mississippi. Most of the book is devoted to a statement of what can be grown in the Everglades and vicinity and in this phase the author makes a strong appeal to colonists, land purchasers and tourists. Hosts of tropical and subtropical fruits, rubber, vines, coffee, vanilla, camphor, bush fruits, vegetables and many fine timber trees are listed. Some, while favored by the geographical conditions, cannot be grown by our free labor in competition with peon labor products.

The great drainage projects now nearing completion are briefly described. No mention is made of alligators, rattlesnakes and the tough root stocks of much of the glade grass.

G. D. HUBBARD.

The Scotsman in Canada. Vol. 1: Eastern Canada, including Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. By Wilfred Campbell. 432 pp. Ills., index. Vol. 2: Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and portions of old Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories. By George Bryce. 439 pp. Ills., index. Musson Book Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1912. The two vols., \$5. 8½ x 6 each.

The principle operative in the distribution of this work to different authors for each volume is apparently to select in each case the best authority for eastern and western Canada respectively. It matters not whether the volume we read chance to be by Bryce or Campbell, the work is instinct with race pride. Each has clung close to his precept, each recites the history of the Scot in the section of Canada which has come within his purview. But the method results in an odd sort of history. There have been stirring events north of the border and the narrative thrills in recounting the deeds of Highlander and Lowlander in connection therewith. But when in any such incident the Scot has been killed or arrested, the incident drops out of the book and we are left puzzled as to the outcome when mere French and English had to effect the settlement; so far as these authors are concerned, when Sandy and Jock take their fingers out of the pie there isn't any pie left. History is not to be written by any such process of exclusion; a picture reproducing only one of the colors of nature is no more representative than a photograph taken with the Roentgen ray. How far one of the authors qualifies as historian is shown in the first volume. Dr. Campbell

notes "that the ancient history of Britain goes away back coeval with that of the Jewish, and beyond, is without doubt." This statement he supports by citing the Welsh pedigree through Brute as great-grandson of *Aeneas*, thence through Jupiter and Saturn, Japhet and Noah, and for the rest we have fewer qualms if we quote "Ap-Lamech, Ap-Methusalem, Ap-Enos, Ap-Seth, Ap-Adda (Adam), Ap-Duw (God)." And the reverend author continues "this tree agrees with that of Genesis." We are quite sure that the Scots have played a large part in the making of Canada, but the history of that work were better written with less intense racial pride and a broader background. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Annexation, Preferential Trade and Reciprocity. An outline of the Canadian Annexation Movement of 1849-50, with special reference to the questions of preferential trade and reciprocity. By Cephas D. Allin and George M. Jones. xii and 398 pp. Index. Musson Book Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1912. \$2.50. 8½ x 5½.

This volume is to be looked upon as a storehouse of all accessible material bearing upon the theme. The authors have displayed great industry in ransacking the newspapers of the time for the purpose of securing evidence bearing upon the annexation unrest of 1849 as manifested in Canada and the United States. This diurnal record, most of which deserves to be forgotten, they have endeavored to adjust to the major political activities north and south of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, for at that period the western frontier had no more than mathematical interest. Thus prepared this work cannot venture to rank as a history of the movement, but it will serve the future historian as the source from which to write the history of this attempt to create an annexation sentiment. Annexation was so largely to the fore in the discussions of the time that preferential trade and reciprocity were scarcely mentioned, certainly not to any such extent as should warrant their inclusion in the title as of equal rank.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Le Canada. Les deux races. Problèmes politiques contemporains. Par André Siegfried. 2ème édition. 415 pp. Armand Colin, Paris, 1907. 4 fr. 7½ x 5.

A careful perusal of this very well written and intensely interesting octavo confirms the impression created by its title, namely, that an extensive review of it finds no place in a geographical publication. Political problems are, naturally, connected with ethnography, and while that science is in direct touch with geography still the work before us is too exclusively political to warrant a discussion of its contents here. The work is worthy of high general commendation. Aside from the excellent literary style, there runs through the entire work a current of dignity and moderation setting a shining example to others. The points of view may not be accepted by everybody. The author is plainly an adept of the modern French republican tendencies, but, withal, he does his utmost to be fair and just however distinct and even antagonistic facts and conditions may be to his views and opinions. To anyone interested in Canadian questions and in the future of that country and its inhabitants, the book of Mr. Siegfried must not only be pleasant reading, but is also essential and indispensable. It richly deserves translation into other languages. AD. F. BANDELIER.

Panama Canal: What it is, what it means. By John Barrett, 120 pp. Map, ills. Pan Amer. Union, Washington, 1913. \$1. 9 x 6.

Fresh evidence of the excellent work the Pan American Union has undertaken will be found in this little volume, in which the attempt is made to diffuse correct information regarding the greatest of modern engineering feats. The significance of the Panama Canal in its relation to world trade and industry is described in a manner intended to answer the questions likely to be asked by anyone desirous of acquiring information on the general value of this waterway. The book might have been enlarged with profit so as to include twice its hundred and twenty pages. Fortunately the partial bibliography appended will enable readers to refer readily to ampler sources of information. LEON DOMINIAN.